









### Round the Soviet Union

AN EXPEDITION HAS REACHED THE FOOT OF THE GELDER GLACIER IN THE ALTAI MOUNTAINS. ITS MEMBERS REPEATED THE ITINERARY OF THE LEGENDARY PARTISAN DETACHMENT OF THE CIVIL WAR PERIOD, UNDER THE COMMAND OF PYOTR SUKHOV. Nearly 500 tourists from 17 regions of the country passed along this route and made an ascent of the Belukha Peak, dominating the area with an appeal to the peoples of the world to consolidate peace and friendship among nations.

THE I. N. UL'YANOV UNIVERSITY IN THE CHUVASH ASSR HAS OFFERED THE LEAVES OF URBAN AND RURAL SECONDARY SCHOOLS TWO NEW SPECIALIZED FIELDS. One of them is the technology of robotized production. Young engineers will have to work in the shops of the future, where labour-intensive and monotonous operations will be fulfilled by robots and manipulators. The training of stomatologists [another new field] has started at the University's medical department from September 1.

A BELL MUSEUM HAS OPENED IN THE MAIN CAMPANILE OF THE ST. SOPHIA CATHEDRAL IN THE NORTHERN CITY OF VOLOGDA, A CITY IN THE EUROPEAN USSR. The collection put together by staff members of the local lore museum contains bells made at most of the old Russian foundries. One of them is the bell for which Peter the Great made an exception for the cathedral when he was gathering copper bells to melt into guns. Legend has it that the Tsar spared the Vologda bells after a local bell-ringer had made him laugh by ringing a merry tune.

"THE ROLE OF THE CINEMA IN THE PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT" WAS THE SUBJECT OF AN INTERNATIONAL FILM MAKERS' SYMPOSIUM WHICH WAS HELD IN THE KAZAKH CAPITAL ALMA-ATA. The nearly fifty documentary films presented by the film makers from Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the GDR, Poland, the USSR, Finland, Yugoslavia and other countries raise the problems of careful attitude to nature and rational use of the natural resources.

### FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

#### EQUIPMENT FOR METRO-BUILDERS IN MOUNTAINOUS AREAS

Some 30 years ago experts could not even forecast how soon a Metro would appear in Yerevan, capital of Armenia. The thing is that this Transcaucasian city with a population of 1.1 million people, is situated in a mountainous and seismic area and the tunnelling conditions are rather complicated. But by now five stations of the first section of Yerevan Metro have been put into operation and the construction of a new line has begun. The equipment dispatched to Armenia by Moscow mechanical plant of the Main Metro Tunnelling Board, writes the Armenian newspaper KOMMUNIST, will speed up its construction.

At the request of clients, Moscowites have made improved equipment, which is used under various geological conditions in the mountains. For example, a special complex has been set up to speed up tunnelling in solid rocky ground in Tbilisi, capital of Georgia. Quite different machines are operating in the drill sands near Gorky (on the Volga) and Minsk, capital of Byelorussia.

The machines of Moscowites operate not only in Metro but also at many major projects of the republics. The hydrotechnical tunnel in Algeria, the automobile tunnel through the Rensky mountain pass, the rock corridors on Balkh-Amur Railway are only some of the areas where such machines operate efficiently.

#### BE A HOPE

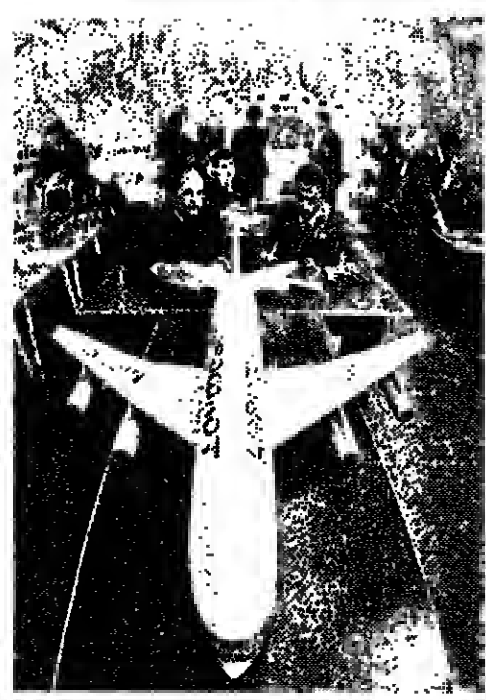
In the column "Lessons of Life" of KOMMUNISTSKAYA PRAVDA Prof. Shalva Amoshevi, Doctor of Sciences (Psychology) and Corresponding Member of

## Training specialists for airways

This (which has been taken in the Kiev Institute of Civil Aviation Engineers, its graduates receive not so routine tasks like, for example, that of a pilot, but become specialists in no less important for today's aviation professions such as flight and radio-electronics equipment engineers, heads of various airport services and economists. Specialists from many foreign nationalities always have already received their education and are now studying at the institute.

They include people who study on ICAO scholarships. At one of its assemblies, the Soviet educational establishments were given top marks for their training of specialists for other countries. Besides the Kiev Institute, they also study at other institutes, flying schools and at the only one in the world Academy of Civil Aviation in Leningrad.

The laboratories of the Kiev Institute have electronic equipment. The Institute has an aerodynamic laboratory and proving grounds for testing the reliability of aviation engines and durability of flying machines. The students have at their disposal flight and air controllers' simulators and a study base, complete with an airfield together with planes and helicopters used by Aeroflot. The students have practical lessons in Borispol, the Kiev International airport.



## NEW BRANDS OF TURKMEN COTTON

In Turkmenia, a Central Asian republic of the USSR, they have created unusual brands of coloured cotton with high-quality fibre and leaves falling off exactly before the crops are harvested.

Turkmenia — the southernmost and the hottest of Soviet republics — is responsible for about one-tenth of the total raw cotton yield in the Soviet Union. It specializes primarily in growing the fine-fibre cotton enjoying special demand on the world

market. The Turkmen fine-fibre cotton brands are on par with the best foreign cottons both in yield and fibre quality but has shorter ripening period, as compared with the majority of them. Among the latest achievements of the Turkmen cotton-growers there is a new fine-fibre cotton brand — Genetik-1 which has good prospects. In the opinion of those who practice cotton-growing, the special value of this brand consists in that the form, size and weight of its cot-

ton-bolls are very convenient for cotton-picking machines. Significantly, the whole yield of the Turkmen cotton is harvested in the Karakum, a semi-desert crossing the republic in the east-west direction. This man-made river having no equals in the world stretches for more than 1,100 kilometres.

## SHALE LIQUID FUEL MASS PRODUCED

An installation has been put into operation to process combustible shales by the energy-technological method of a heat-and-power electric station in Estonia, a Baltic republic rich in this type of fuel. The new method will produce 240,000 tonnes of liquid fuel annually. The installation will also produce shale oil, a petroleum substitute, as well as phenols and light tar fractions.

Shale liquid fuel production will radically improve the operation of electric stations run on this fuel, and will also lessen the harmful impact on the air basin surrounding them. Shale is a cheap though not ideal fuel — its calorific (heat-producing) capacity is much lower than that of black oil or coal, while ash-content is very high. New technology makes it possible to obtain products for which petroleum is now used.

## SHIP GOES OUT ONTO THE SHORE

Sea ship designers from Leningrad have designed an unusual ship for the Arctic coast. It is a compromise between a motor vessel and a platform. Light draught, small dimensions (11.5 m long and 9 m wide), high manoeuvrability and the ability to moor at ill-equipped berths permit to use it for the transportation of cargoes by small rivers to the most far-away areas of the Extreme North.

Through the lowered bow ramp and side ramps automobiles, tractors and other machines can get to the shore, while ship

## Another railway in Siberia

The Yakutsk river pillar — serge, symbolizing hospitality, is put at the first kilometre of a new railway, the construction of which has started in Eastern Siberia. The railway will connect the Baikal-Amur Mainline (BAM) with Yakutsk, capital of the vastest autonomous republic in the Soviet Union, famous for its furs, gold and diamonds. Yakutia is also abundant in coal, natural gas, iron ore and many other mineral deposits but the unstarting of this region with good prospects is hampered by the absence of reliable road and year transportation system.

The 220-kilometre railway from the Tynda station in the BAM zone in Belkita, a Yakutian village, was constructed 8 years ago. It gave the possibility to begin exploiting the richest coal deposit in Southern Yakutia — the Neryungui coal basin where a huge coal-pit and the biggest in the USSR construction will for processing coal are in operation.

Now the railway will be extended by 170 kilometres more to the North. It will offer an opportunity to more intensively use natural wealth of the Republic: the zone of a new railway line covers more than 3 million kilometres.

Places to visit

## Tem of ancient architecture



At 230 km from Moscow, is one of the most interesting sights on the Golden Ring (the tourist itinerary passes through seven of them). Famous since 1024, Suzdal thought to us its features from antiquity: an area of 2.5 sq km there are over 70 objects of Russian architecture of the 12-15 centuries.

Each one million excursionists visit this locality. Not only tourists see modern hotels which blend with old ensembles. Since 1940 Suzdal was the first Soviet city to be awarded the honorary prize, "Golden Apple" for the preservation and utilization of ancient monuments and the creation of a tourist centre.

This prize was instituted by the International Federation of Journalists functioning under the aegis of UNESCO and writing on tourism. A great deal has been done of late. The bells sounded again on the bell-towers of the former Spaso-Yevfimiyevsky Monastery. Tourists take great interest in the works of remarkable blacksmith and instructor at the art school, Vyacheslav Bessonov. He has sent about 30 of his works made of Damascus steel to an exhibition in Paris. Enthusiasts of equestrian outings will be attracted to the coachmen's quarters set up not long ago. A stable, a riding-school, a coach shed, a livery with Russian cuisine have been built. Besides, all types of carriages which existed in Old Rus, single leons, troikas and horse-drawn have been restored.

## UN Courses in Moscow

Representatives of over 30 African countries are attending a UN-sponsored International Course on problems of planning and building populated areas.

One of the most acute problems facing now the developing countries, our correspondent was told by Vladimir Belinikov, Chairman of the Courses' Organizing Committee, is the high-rate growing of major populated areas. This problem demands solution of complex tasks: reconstruction of old city districts in line with modern urban requirements, development of transportation systems, provision of recreational and municipal services for inhabitants, environmental control, preservation of historical-architectural monuments. Complicated solutions are also required by problems of building new cities, planning, designing, taking into account the social and natural factors when building. Our country, with its large-scale housing construction, has

acquired considerable experience in this sphere. We are glad to share it, he said. The participants of the Courses are being lectured on by well-known Soviet scientists, city-builders and architects. The guests will familiarize themselves not only with the way the urban-building problems are being tackled in Moscow but will also visit other major Soviet cities — Tashkent, Tbilisi and Lvov.

Alexander LUKANIN

## Haanjä—the land of lakes in Estonia



Everything here is the biggest, the tallest and the best. It has the highest mountain in the Baltic, Suur-Munamägi, as well as the deepest, the Ploja River, which is the swiftest. From a viewing tower which is 29.1 metres tall perched atop the Suur-Munamägi Mountain, an unusually picturesque landscape opens up: the vicinity with its bright-blue lakes — 175 of them; There are also thick forests, which are always slightly shrouded in mist, with tiny ancient villages all around. These parts are very popular among the tourists. In the photo viewing tower atop the Suur-Munamägi Mountain, changes on the Ploja River.

### VIEWPOINT

## The theatre and its audience

Natalya KUROVA

The question of what profession to choose, determining the rest of one's life, arises when one is young.

Men of letters and artists related life to their work: writers — in the novels and stories, cinematographers — in films, playwrights — in plays.

The theatre has a particularly great role to play in this respect. It is the only art form that provides a fantastic opportunity for a lively contact between the audience and the stage, a direct exchange of views between the audiences and the actors.

Quite understandably, in 351 drama theatres of the country, 75 per cent of the repertoire, which annually exceeds 2,000 new productions, is devoted to modern Soviet plays, which discuss problems of youth, and relations between generations.

Each generation, on entering "adult" life, apart from its characteristic features, has its peculiarities. The pre-war younger generation was full of enthusiasm, vigour for the first five-year plan periods — a theme remarkably shown by Konstantin Simonov in his play "The Lad From Our Town", which is still a big hit with audiences at the Moscow Leile Komosomol Theatre, and Nikolai Pogodin in the play "From Akoul on the Sea", "My Friend", "Tempe"...

Playwrights Viktor Rozov and Alexander Volodin chronicled post-war youth in their most popular plays: "In Search of Happiness" and "School Reunion", "Five Evenings" and "Designation" which are still staged.

Edward Radzinsky dealt to his drama with the youth of the 30s and 60s when the issue of who were superior — the technicians and artists was particularly topical. The playwright did not defend professional skill. He added with man, his ability to love, to be considerate and generous to other people.

Modern young playwrights tackle subjects formerly regarded as unworthy: everyday problems, heroes — who are ordinary people, and a multitude of typical everyday events, inextricably bound with the business of living. They only seem like trifles. Surely it's important to be interested in how people's everyday life is arranged, if their children feel well, if married couples love each other, and how a brother looks at his sister.

This subject is explored by such playwrights as Alexei Kazantsev in "Old House", Anton and Others", "And the Silver Cord Will Tear" which are successfully staged in several Moscow theatres, the Byelorussian Alexei Dudarev in "Threshold" (one of the most talked-of plays at the Stanislavsky Theatre), Vladimir Aron in "Look, What Has Come!" (at the Meyerhold Theatre), Alexander Galin in "Eastern Slaves" (at the Sovremennik Theatre), Lyudmila Petrushevskaya in "Three Girls in Light-Blue" (the best play of the last season at the Lenin Komosomol Theatre) and others.

Every generation has its own burning problems. Today's younger generation is encouraged to pick up a professional railing. Playwrights are trying to pick onto what is particularly important today. They are not alone in this. In fact, a theatre means collective art, with the producer, actors, the artist and composer striking up a dialogue with the audience which sometimes leads to key corrections of the play in hand.



